

THE WAR.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Board of Education met last evening. A communication was received from the Mayor and Controller informing the Board that THE TRIBUNE and Herald had been designated by them for the publication of the minutes of the Board. The communication was referred to the Auditing Committee. A communication was received from Augustus B.

place he established his headquarters on the 24th of June. Thence he advanced, not very rapidly, on Harrisburg, occupying Carlisle on Saturday, the 27th, and appearing in front of the defenses on the right bank of the Susquehanna on the morning of Sunday, the 28th. On the 30th, his forces fell back beyond Carlisle, Gen. Couch crossing the river immediately after the Rebel retreat. The only force except cavalry which is ever asserted to have composed this advance of Ewell, was the divisions of Rhodes and Johnson—considerably less than 20,000 men. The aggressive movement in this direction, therefore, was far from being formidable in force, and occupied just one week in its development and termination. Can it be supposed that the capture of Harrisburg was seriously meditated?

This year, two ways of writing a Fourth of July oration are open to the ingenious and aspiring. In the first place, if a man's prejudices or tastes lead him in that direction he may be denunciatory—the Abolitionists, and eulogistic of the Compromises! Fine things are yet to be said of the late Mr. Webster—he is not yet so obsolete but a hungry club may dine and wine in his honor, at the Revere House or other comfortable taverns. And do not the poor Abolitionists remain, still to be sneered at, assaulted, judiciously slandered, judiciously libeled, cut up root and branch, morally, if not materially, lynched, brought to bar upon an indictment of fanaticism? We were happy—we are so miserable. Who has done this felonious thing? Who has severed the great Republic of all the ages that stood so strong, and seemed to our fond eyes immortal? Say William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and you hit the nail on the head, truth hard upon the head, and clench it at a single blow! Heap the burden of responsibility upon the shoulders of the nefarious conspirators—these mean, contemptible men of one poor, little, lonesome idea, with which, however, not to put too much stress upon com-

The star proceeds.

"But in the newspapers next morning Mr. Mason found exactly what he wanted. The letter from Mr. W. L. G. Garrison, read by Mr. Right, was evidence enough that Mr. Conway had a general authority to represent the Abolitionists. Instantly he closes the trap. In what his addressers regard as a crushing rejoinder, he formally rescinds all the force of his appeal. He tells the Northern Government or Abolitionists, that he is not a member of the Convention, and that he is not a citizen, and with insolent daring informs his correspondents that he desired only to know who were responsible for his mission, and who would confirm the trap he proposed to make. Contrary to the custom of gentlemen in this country, he anticipated Mr. Conway in making public the correspondence, and threatens that it shall 'find its way to the country class of its citizens who claim to represent us.' In all this Mr. Mason is evidently unconscious, or, if concerned at the possibility that honest, single-minded Miss Conway may have been baiting a trap for him—and that threatened penalty of exposure to obloquy at home may very complacently sufficed by one whose real object was to draw from Mr. Mason a refusal, expressed or implied, to stop the horrors of war by an act in which the United States has no more interest than Humanity at large.

"Whether or not that was Mr. Conway's object, it is the effect of Mr. Mason's letter, and as such it should be prized by the English friends of Union and Emancipation. It is the fashion here to deny that the war is being prosecuted in the North for the Abolition of Slavery, and to assert that the South would use its independence to confer freedom upon its bondsmen. To the English public, therefore, it may be useful to have a distinct proof that, to men of considerable influence in the North, Emancipation would be a sure ground of peace, and that the Confederate secessionists survive

warmly with the war against the invaders. The Bishops, on the contrary, many of wh

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om- tached to his statement.

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